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SMUTS REJECTS TRUSTEESHIP FOR SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LEAGUE MANDATE ADMINISTRATION TO CONTINUE

IF ANNEXATION SCHEME IS SPURNED BY UNO

LAKE SUCCESS, NOV. 13.

PREMIER JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS TOLD THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE TO-DAY THAT HE FLATLY REFUSED TO ACCEPT TRUSTEESHIP FOR THE TERRITORY AND THAT IF THE UNITED NATIONS SPURNED THE ANNEXATION PROPOSAL SOUTH AFRICA WOULD CONTINUE TO ADMINISTER SOUTH-WEST AFRICA UNDER HER LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE. BRITAIN SUPPORTED THE SOUTH AFRICAN BID. OPPOSING WERE RUSSIA, YUGO-SLAVIA, WHITE, RUSSIA, THE UKRAINE, POLAND, CUBA AND INDIA.

The Trusteeship Committee opened with another vigorous attack on the South African proposal—this time from the Yugo-Slav delegate, Mr. Dimitar Vlahov, who said: "In the name of Yugo-Slavia I energetically oppose this proposal of South Africa to incorporate South-west Africa. I have not heard any representative of the United Nations who has yet approved this proposal."

Mr. Vlahov said capital investments in South-west Africa up to 1936 represented only one-seventeenth of the total capital invested in the Union.

"If the Government of South Africa is being guided in its policy towards South-west Africa by its desire to aid the indigenous population, to contribute to the economic, social and cultural improvement of that population, the Union Government would not hesitate to make capital investments on a much larger scale than it has done so far."

Asserting that the contention that non-co-operation of South-west Africa constituted an obstacle to investment of capital was invalid, he said that the reported consultation of the native population, done through the tribes, could not be said to represent popular consultation.

Mr. Arthur Bottomley (Britain), strongly supporting Gen. Smuts, said: "We listened the other day to a most important statement by Gen. Smuts about the future of South-west Africa. It is important principally because the South African Government thought it right to bring the question before the United Nations. In doing so, they paid tribute to the standing of the United Nations. This is but only one of Gen. Smuts' practice of international co-operation, which we shall do well to recognise as special contribution to the building up of the prestige and authority of the United Nations."

"Other governments have come to the United Nations with proposals or draft resolutions, some with complaints. This is the first time that a government has spontaneously introduced a resolution."

Annexation Of South-East Africa Not Expected

New Delhi, Nov. 12.

Replying to a question in the Central Assembly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said to-day that the Indian Government was not aware of any definite move by Prime Minister Field-Marshal Jan Smuts of the Union of South Africa to annex the South-east African mandate.

However, he added: "It is a fact that European settlers in East Africa have made that move on their own behalf."

Asked whether he was aware of the great theory of an "all-road route" and the effort of British imperialists to devour the whole of Africa from Cairo to Cape Town, Nehru answered: "There is no doubt that such attempts are made by various persons and various groups and interests, but the present position is this: in regard to South-east Africa, efforts are being made by European settlers there to have a kind of federation. This has been opposed not only by Indians in South Africa, but by Arabs and Africans as well. They have jointly opposed this and they will continue to do so."

Brussels, Nov. 13.

BELGIAN COMMUNISTS RESIGN FROM CABINET

The sixth Belgian Cabinet crisis since the war was precipitated to-night by the resignation of four Communist Ministers from the Coalition Government.

The resignations followed eight hours after delivery of an ultimatum to the Socialist Premier M. Comille Huysmann, demanding total and immediate repudiation of the outrage done to the Communist Party by yesterday's defeat in the Chamber of Representatives when the candidature of the President of the Communist Party, Julien Lahaut, to one of the Chamber's five vice-presidencies was rejected.

The Communists had demanded that the decision rejecting M. Lahaut should be rescinded.

The Communist decision to break up the Left-wing coalition is widely assumed to have been influenced by the Communist success in the French elections.

M. Huysmann said to-night that the resignations did not necessarily involve the fall of his Government.

A meeting of the remaining Ministers has been called for to-morrow morning.

A Cabinet crisis would in any case have arisen in two weeks' time when Belgium holds its first municipal elections since the war.

Known as the "Holiday Cabinet," the Socialist-Liberal-Communist coalition held a majority of only one seat in the Senate and, at the most optimistic estimate, could not prolong its precarious existence beyond the three months between its formation and the municipal elections.—Reuter.

Armed British Minesweepers Defy Albanian Warning

Lodon, Nov. 13.

Armed British minesweepers with instructions to defend themselves if fired upon to-day swept the Straits of Corfu in defiance of a scantily veiled threat from Albania.

Although the Albanian Government warned Britain that a sweeping operation would be regarded as "premeditated violation of Albanian sovereignty," a Foreign Office source said there was no intention to reconsider the decision and the Admiralty said the operation was in progress.

The tiny sweepers went into action in the narrow channel well within range of the five-inch Albanian coastal batteries which fired upon two British ships last May. The standard equipment for each of the craft includes two 4.7 in guns and they are manned by expert naval marksmen.

The task of the sweepers was to clear the narrow channel where two

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON INDIAN MOB

New Delhi, Nov. 13.

The police fired twice into a brickbat-throwing crowd of Moslems and Hindus in old Delhi to-day under the authorisation to use firearms to quell disturbances.

Casualties from the firing were not known immediately.

Persons disobeying the curfew now are in danger of being shot after a warning. Police are patrolling the affected areas and troops have been called out for several points.

It was revealed officially that three persons were killed and several injured in stray assaults in the Bara Hindu Rao locality of old Delhi last night.—United Press.

British warships struck mines last month, sustaining heavy damage and loss of life.

The Admiralty said the sweepers "may" be escorted by heavier warships, adding that the decision was up to the Mediterranean Command. The sweepers were operating from the British base at Ardosoll, in southern Greece.

The Admiralty indicated that Britain would take an extremely serious view of the situation if the sweeping indicated that Albania had mined the straits. The British contend that international law prohibits the mining of any waterway in peacetime without complete notice to nations of the world.—United Press.

Roman Shopworkers Out On Strike

Rome, Nov. 13.

Thousands of Roman shopworkers went on strike to-day as the result of the refusal of employers to grant a 125 lire daily raise which had been agreed upon recently between employers and employees.

Hundreds of shops failed to open either because of lack of personnel or because of fear of damage from strikers who met at Esquiline Square in front of St Mary's Cathedral to voice their claims and hear their leaders speak.

Bakers and dairymen did not participate in the strike as their employers have granted the raise.

Gas workers also started a sit-down strike to-day although gas distribution continued. The strikers, however, backed by telephone operators, threatened to start a real strike before the end of the week unless they receive the raise which was agreed upon a month ago.—United Press.

LIFE TERM FOR ARMED ROBBER

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, Li Fong-lam, charged with attempting to shoot, assault with intent to rob and possession of arms, was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labour and ten strokes of the cane.

Sir Henry said the life of citizens must be protected against murderers and gangsters. I repeat my warning that gangsters who actually use firearms may expect to be sent to prison for life.

Rioters Burn Four Police Stations In Korea

Seoul, Nov. 12.

Serious rioting flared up anew in Cholla Namdo on Monday when four police stations were burned and damaged by mobs, the American Military Government announced to-day.

Two police were killed and 14 hurt in the Namnam area. United States troops have been sent to patrol the vicinity plus 50 Korean police from the provincial capital.—United Press.

Chang Tai-san, divisional police chief, accused by Leftists of collaboration with the Japanese, was seriously injured to-day when two assailants tossed a grenade and fired a rifle into his car.

One of his three bodyguards was also injured, possibly fatally, by a rifle shot. One of the two assailants, Kim Yong-ho, was captured by a motorcycle escort and questioned by the American authorities to ascertain if there is any connection between the incident and the alleged "Leftist" movement.

U. S. Army doctors reported Chang is injured by grenade fragments but feared both his car drums may be broken by the concussion.

A military officer at Chang's headquarters commented that more than 50 Korean police were discharged in the last two months and several jailed for "excessive brutality." He added that more than 200 former "thought police" were also discharged on Chang's order.

Three weeks ago an angry mob of 200 fired 20 rounds into Chang's house during his absence.—United Press.

Hopes Of U.S. Shipping Strike Settlement Shattered

San Francisco, Nov. 13.

Hopes that the three-way, 44-day-old Pacific Coast maritime strike would be ended by nightfall collapsed when the striking American Federation of Labor Masters, Mates and Pilots failed to reach agreement with shipowners and the Federal conciliator, and adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Federal conciliator, Mr. Omar Hoskins, said the main stumbling block in negotiations was the preferential hiring issue and the Union demand for extra pay for Masters and Mates in Alaskan waters.—United Press.

GREEK MINISTER RESIGNS

Athens, Nov. 13.

Andrea Stratos, Greek Minister of Labour, on his return from Canada, to-day handed in his resignation to Constantin Tsaldaris, the Prime Minister.

Andrea Stratos said that he was opposed to the trades union policy that Tsaldaris was pursuing in agreement with Mr. William Henry Brain, Labour Attaché at the British Embassy in Rome, who is now in Athens in an advisory capacity.—Reuter.

Scotland Yard Calls For 6,000 Special Police

London, Nov. 13.

Scotland Yard to-day issued a call for 6,000 volunteers to serve as part-time unpaid special constables in London.

The Scotland Yard spokesman insisted that the recruiting call had nothing to do with reports of Jewish terrorist threats against leaders of the British Government, but precautions still were being taken and there was one published report that British military intelligence had arrested the first of Stern Gang terrorists to reach Britain at Liverpool.

This report, published by the Daily Graphic, could not be confirmed officially. The War Office said the M-13—the British intelligence—would neither confirm nor deny it.

Scotland Yard said there is no evidence that any member of the terrorist gangs are in this country. The spokesman added that the precautions being taken were a normal part of police procedure to protect members of the government and hinted that newspapers have been overplaying the reported threats. However, Scotland Yard itself still was a minor fortress with doors locked and the huge main

RED DELEGATES RECALLED

Nanking, Nov. 13.

Thirty-one members of the Communist delegation in Nanking have been recalled by Yenan according to the Chinese Press. They left aboard an American aircraft.

A Communist spokesman said that Yenan has mobilised all units to defend Shensi, Kansu and the Ninghsia region, and has appealed to the people and army in the region to be on guard against "the impending invasion by Chiang Kai-shek's troops."

The Minister of Information, Mr. Peng Hsueh-fel, announced this afternoon that there will be no further postponement of the National Assembly, which will open on Friday morning but whether the constitution will be adopted depends on the Assembly and not the Government.—Reuter.

The Daily Graphic's report concerned a Polish Jew who attempted to land at Liverpool with identity papers of a member of Gen. Wladislaw Anders' Second Polish Corps.

Detectors scrutinised his papers and took him away in a closed car. Officials would not deny that he was a suspected terrorist—nor would they confirm it.

The Daily Mail to-day published an interview with 30-year-old Rosalie Altshuler, who was tipped as the fiancée of the leader of the Stern Gang. Miss Altshuler said she had arrived in Britain four weeks ago and was looking for work as a typist.

"It is true that I was engaged to a Jew in Palestine," she told the Mail. "But you tell me he is a member of the Stern Gang. I will tell you that you are wrong. I am not here to throw any bombs. Look in my handbag—there are no bombs inside."

Scotland Yard said it "knew" all about Miss Altshuler, but would not comment on reports that they were maintaining a watch on her home.

The Scotland Yard spokesman said Police Commissioner Sir Harold Scott's call for 6,000 volunteer special constables was not extraordinary. He said such special constables have been employed by the metropolitan police before the war but that armed forces demands had reduced its strength.

The spokesman added: "We have now received authorisation to bring our postwar establishment of special constables up to full strength. They will be used for routine duties only."

There was speculation, however, that Scotland Yard's call was motivated by London's current crime wave highlighted by the recent wave of jewellery thefts the most dramatic of which was the Windsor jewel robbery at nearby Sunningdale.

In addition to the major robberies there has been a wave of petty burglaries. One of the latest victims was Mr. Thomas N. Hair, United Press European Comptroller whose home in suburban Wembley was robbed last night of clothing and jewels.—United Press.

Commons' Warning To Backers Of Shipment Of Jewish Refugees To Palestine

London, Nov. 13.

Members of the House of Commons demanded in the House to-day to know who backed the sailing of illegal Jewish immigrants to Palestine and it was indicated the question may be answered at a later time.

Several members pressed for information after the Admiralty spokesman had warned in a statement that the ships in which the immigrants were sailing were dangerous and the British were unable to guarantee against the chance of a "serious accident."

The spokesman, Mr. John Dugdale, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, said "I want to emphasise that fact to any country under whatever flag who sends ships there in future."

Mr. O.F.G. Stanley (Conservative) asked Mr. Dugdale: "Who are the people responsible for what all of us agree is a monstrous hazing of human life and from what country are they drawing financial support?"

Mr. Dugdale said the question should be addressed to the Colonial Office and then made no direct reply when one member suggested the Navy should commandeer the ships engaged in such traffic.

He pointed out that there had been 14 ships in six months and they had changed hands several times so that identifying the ports and flags was difficult. Pressed by Mr. Winston Churchill, he acknowledged that such questions as ships, charters and flags would have to be formally asked in writing, before he could be prepared to answer.

Sir Stanley Reed (Conservative): Will you at the earliest possible cessation give what port these ships sail from and who are the registered owners?

Mr. Dugdale: Certainly.

The Admiralty spokesman said he could not confirm or deny whether the ships were provisioned by UNRRA but thought it highly probable. He said also that he thought the question of how the entire system worked to get immigrants on their way would have to be submitted formally.

A Labour member, Mr. Thomas Scollan, charged the people were going "in the coffin ships for the purpose of one of them foundering and creating sympathy."

Conditions Deplored

Mr. Dugdale, in his statement said: "Many of the ships used for the smuggling of illegal Jewish immigrants into Palestine are found to be in the highest degree unworthy and they are all overcrowded to the point of danger. In bad

(Continued on Page 4)

Policemen Injured In Latest Jewish Outrage

Jerusalem, Nov. 13.

One police sergeant and five constables were injured and sent to hospital, a police mobile car was seriously damaged and another slightly damaged and parts of St George's School in Jerusalem were damaged by an explosion which shook the city to-night.

A detonator box with a wire attached was found 100 yards away from the scene of the explosion.

Ten British police were injured by "remote controlled" mine operated by Jewish terrorists which went off under a police patrol truck on the Nablus Road to-night, it is officially stated. Two of the policemen were seriously injured and the others only slightly.

Meanwhile, Samuel Merin, political spokesman of the terrorist organisation Irgun Zvai Leumi, said in Paris to-day that the Jewish terrorists threaten to attack British centres outside Palestine will certainly be carried into effect.

"If Irgun say they are going to attack Britons outside Palestine, they will do so. The bombing of the embassy in Rome was the first step. There will be others," he declared.

"They will carry the war into Britain. If these men want to enter Britain they will do so in a way in which the chances of their being caught will be reduced to zero."—Reuter.

REDS CONTINUE ATTACKS DESPITE CEASE-FIRE

Mukden, Nov. 13.

Despite the cease-fire order effective from noon last Monday, the Communist forces are continuing attacks on Government positions in Lungtan and the neighbouring areas about 40 miles north of Changchun, declared a spokesman of the Pacification Headquarters of Commander Tu Lu-ming to-day.

In the face of these continued attacks, the spokesman added, Government troops will have to take defensive measures. The spokesman disclosed that Pacification Headquarters received the cease-fire order from the Central Government on the morning of November 9 and immediately afterwards instructed all field commanders to strictly observe the order.

The spokesman expressed the hope that the Communists will cease attacks without delay so as to hasten the realisation of a nationwide peace.—Central News.

Drive on Railway

Nanking, Nov. 13.

Pro-Government newspapers reported to-day that 20,000 Communists were driving on the Hsiping-Tientsin Railway and the Independent Min Pao said martial law has been declared along the line.

Unconfirmed press reports said the Communists have crossed the Yangtze River and that half of these troops are making a three-way drive toward Langfang, 33 miles north-west of Tientsin, ringing in the city on the south east and west and have closed in within seven miles of the city in some places. The other half of the Red forces was

(Continued on Page 4)

STOP PRESS

WIN FOR ENGLAND

Manchester, Nov. 13.

In the first full international to be played in England since 1939, England beat Wales 3-0 before a crowd of 60,000 here to-day.—Reuter.

LADY ELIZABETH WHITE BOUND OVER

London, Nov. 13.

Lady Elizabeth White, 20, who had been in custody since November 1, after pleading guilty to stealing articles worth £56 from her mother, Dowager Marchioness Townshend, again appeared at the Central Criminal Court to-day and was bound over for three years.

Sentence on her had been postponed.

Blinding her over, the judge said: "You will now be free to go back to the nursing home, where I understand you were before."—Reuter.

SHOULD BAD SOLDIERS BE AMNESTIED?

By the Hon. William Douglas-Home, formerly captain in the Royal Armoured Corps.

I WAS a prisoner in Wakefield Jail on VE-Day. All around me, my fellow prisoners were filled with hope of early freedom. "There will be an amnesty. The King will grant a general pardon." Thus the rumour ran.

Our fellow prisoners, the civilian criminals, displayed little interest in our optimistic views, because they were professionals and had no false optimism.

Take my own case. In September 1944 I was in Montgomery's European Army. I saw a deserter on the order of the battle of Le Havre. By October I was in Wormwood Scrubs Prison, dressed in a grey suit, serving a year's hard labour among criminals of every kind.

Nor was I alone. Thousands in jail. Thousands of officers and men in the British Army, Navy and Air Force, found guilty by court-martial of various military crimes, were sent into civilian prisons in England to serve their sentences as common criminals. Thousands of them are still there.

The reason, given by authority, was this: "There are not enough military prisons to accommodate all convicted military personnel. Therefore, we must use the civilian prisons as well."

Consequently, the tougher military cases were sent to the military prisons, the more docile were sent to civilian prisons.

This in itself constitutes a priority reason for a public inquiry.

It means that young men—whose sole crime, in most instances, has been a psychological inability to adapt themselves to war—are doomed to spend years (usually from five to seven years) in jail, with professional criminals of every type.

I can think of several friends I had in Wakefield Jail. There was a young private, court-martialled in Italy for being absent without leave from his unit—which was resting out of the line for 48 hours. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment. He is still inside.

The only people he has talked to since his conviction in 1943 are men whose moral outlook on life is anti-social. It is nothing worse.

He is to be blamed if he leaves Wakefield at the end of his sentence with a slant which may well land him in a life of criminal activity.

There was a young intelligence captain who gave information to a member of the Communist Party executive, being somewhat in sympathy with Marxian philosophy. There was no evidence to lead the prosecution to assume that this information was passed to any quarter which could have endangered the State.

Indeed, it was established that if the information was passed on at all it was passed to an ally. Yet his sentence was seven years. Now he is in Dunbarton Prison.

While I was in Wakefield with him, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, died. Shortly afterwards, this captain broke off his engagement, writing to his fiancée to tell her that he was not sufficiently religious to hold her to her promise for seven years.

In all his trials, he behaved with courage, dignity and fortitude. Yet his only crime was that he allowed his political principles to outweigh his duty as a soldier.

And, in the light of the Nuremberg trial, one may well ask oneself whether a soldier who puts his principles before his military duty can be called a criminal at all.

These are only two of countless cases which are crying aloud for review.

Military Argument

The argument that the military prisoners put forward is this: "We are not criminals. Our misdemeanours were committed in abnormal circumstances. We may be psychologically cases, we may be nerve-racked volunteers, we may even be cowards, but we are not and never have been criminals."

My reading of the situation is that these men are prepared to take punishment inflicted on them in and because of a state of emergency—while that state of emergency is still in existence. But once the war is over, and a normal state of affairs is restored their contention is that they should be released.

And if the soldiers in Dartmoor, who at least serve their sentences with military colleagues, see fit to mutiny, how much more justifiable is it for those of whom I was one—who do their time with criminals to ask for an inquiry and an amnesty?

For not only have they been punished, but they have also been forcibly detained in an atmosphere of moral and physical depravity for many years.

And it needs a strong-minded man to resist the insidious approach of criminal ideas, and soldiers who failed to be good soldiers, though morally sound, are necessarily seldom strong-minded men.

Chungking, Nov. 13. The United Kingdom Trade Mission left by air to-day for Hankow to continue the inspection of Chinese industrial needs and potentialities. —Central News.

THOSE LAST WORDS...

EVER since I read the account of how Goering cheated the hangman and of how the other Nazi condemned went to their deaths, I have been thinking over the most important problem which arises from this last act of the Nuremberg drama.

How are the Germans going to react to this story?

What effect will it have on them now, when Germany is devastated and hungry, occupied and ruled by victorious enemies?

And what effect will it have on the Germans of the next generation in a country rebuilt and recovering?

I fear that in the bomb-blasted gymnasium of the Nuremberg prison a new legend of heroic militant Teutonicism may have been born—with propaganda value.

Consider Keitel's. "I now follow my sons. All for Germany." Consider Frick's sitting on the floor at the feet of Allied spectators.

Consider the theme of "God save Germany and make her great once more," which was the gist of all the hanged men's last words. And, above all, consider Goering's final defiance.

Comfort

ALL this is balm to Germans suffering from a sense of national humiliation.

And the man who should be executed because they were responsible for this humiliation, because they were the authors of the greatest crime in history, may come to be worshipped as a hero.

Their crime may not be regarded as a crime but as an heroic attempt that failed and that should be made again—with other methods.

There is only one antidote to this: the record of the trial.

Unfortunately, the British authorities responsible for information services in the British zone do not appear to have seen the full importance of the Nuremberg trial in the re-education of Germany.

Slow work

FOUR days after the judges had delivered their summing-up, I found that the British Information Service had not received the German text for publication.

But the German interpreters were reading from that text as the judges spoke.

Every German should be encouraged to read that summing-up, appendix of relevant documents.

Yet the Information Service was proposing to publish only 100,000 copies for 22,000,000 Germans in the British zone—and no documents were to be attached.

I found that, far from being ready to publish a history of the trial, they had not even decided which of three German writers was to be entrusted with this task.

The writer should have been appointed before the trial. His path should have been the tribunal's sittings. And most of the history would now be ready.

English only

IT is imperative that a full verbatim record—in German—of this trial, and German official documents it revealed, should be printed and

We Must Wipe Out Their Effect Now—And This Is How I'd Do It

By SEFTON DELMER

distributed, so that Germans can have easy access to them.

All that was being contemplated when I made my inquiries was that the Stationery Office record of the trial—in English—should be distributed to the British zone public libraries. No arrangements had been made for a German version.

This lack of enterprise or of judgment by a handful of British officials may well undo the careful work of the lawyers and of the hundreds of intelligence officers who sifted the damning documents.

Yet the trial should be an essential contribution to the de-Nazification of Germany. I sincerely believe that Germany could be de-Nazified.

But I am also convinced that this cannot be done by present methods.

We should aim at establishing in Germany a democratic system of government, based on the rule of law and the responsibility of the executive to elected representatives of the people.

We could do this without prejudicing the military security of our occupation and disarmament of Germany.

Censorship

WE should establish a free Press in Germany, free to print the news, free to criticise—yes—free to criticise even the officials of British Military Government.

The only restrictions should be those restrictions of the law (of libel and contempt of court) to which newspapers in democratic Britain are subject.

But what happens? We confiscate all books from libraries expressing sentiments uncomfortable to us.

We are making the German newspapers censor themselves, just as they censored themselves under the Nazis.

If a newspaper goes wrong the editor is liable to be dismissed or the publisher may lose his licence—as under the Nazis.

The result, of course, is that these newspapers are no more trusted by the public than were those of Dr Goebbels.

Elections are another example. They hold elections in the British zone with truly democratic fairness and secrecy.

But we do not propose to give the men elected any real control.

We propose to form a German Central Economic Administration for the British and U.S. zones—and, it is hoped, ultimately, for the Russian zone as well.

But this German administration will not be responsible to any German parliamentary control. It will be responsible only to the Allied Control Council.

In many ways the most important immediate contribution to the re-Nazification of Germany is being made by the "de-Nazification" laws. I agree that the German administration must be purged of Nazi

HOW difficult is it to secure and conceal potassium cyanide under conditions which are expressly arranged to prevent you from doing either?

Not difficult at all, apparently. A British Secret Service agent—experience: Germany and German-occupied Europe—says: "I often carried tablets of cyanide with me. Some of my friends had to use them, too."

"You may disregard reports that Goering had a glass in his mouth. There is no necessity for a glass capsule. 'We' never carried our cyanide in glass. We usually carried one tablet, less than half an inch in diameter and solid."

Now if I were subject to constant search, and my first tablet of poison had been taken from me, I would first decide on a hiding place for a second tablet and then on my "donor."

"I would consider the visiting doctor or barber."

"We often hid cyanide in the form of a clot on the head, the barber helping with adhesive tape."

And where would I hide the tablet? Why, between two fingers. When Goering, for example, was last seen alive he was asleep—with one hand tightly clenched."

leaders who could use key positions to build an underground militarist State.

But should an insignificant former member of the Nazi Party be punished because he committed the crime of joining a political party which was perfectly legal when he joined it? Surely that is the negation of democracy.

One example

IN Hamburg I saw a fireman go before a de-Nazification panel. He looked a most unimpressive little man, in uniform, with the Nazi swastika rubbed from the buckle of his belt.

His story was this:— "The housepainter who apprenticed me said he would only employ members of the party. So I became a member of a party. I never took an active part."

The panel accepted his story which was confirmed by witnesses. They agreed that he should stay in the fire brigade, but that he should not be promoted or get any increase of pay for two years.

This was his punishment for having helped the Nazi Party by belonging to it.

Let them know!

IT is high time the whole policy of re-education, democratisation and de-Nazification were thought over again.

And it is urgently necessary that the Nuremberg trial should be allowed to do its work of spreading the truth about the past among the German people.

Otherwise there is a danger that the only Germans on whom this trial will have full impact are those who were present in court throughout—the Nazis in the dock and their lawyers.

It was clear to those of us who were present that men like Doenitz and Speer were shaken by something more than the danger to their lives and the indictment against themselves.

It would be more than a tragedy if the lack of enterprise of our Information Services were to allow the great conscience of the Nuremberg material to be wasted and that defiant piece of Nazi last-word histrionics to become the first lie of a new Nazi Germany.

LANCASHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By T. Weilding)

Both employers and workers in the cotton industry have been subjected to a spirited attack by Sir George Schuster, Chairman of the Cotton Working Report, who declared that even with existing labour and machinery output could be increased by 25 per cent.

Sir George, who had engagements in Manchester, Colno and Blackpool, asked at his Manchester press conference, if Lancashire was going to sleep. At present the industry was producing only 715,000,000 lbs of yarn a year compared with the pre-war output of 1,320,000,000 lbs.

It was only by improving production that they could increase wage standards and get the 40-hour week. In reply, Mr G. A. Barnes, President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd said Sir George spoke without adequate knowledge of the position and invited him to meet the Federation.

There was a serious shortage of yarn, he added, and mills were able only to operate on approximately 70 per cent of productive capacity, and there were still 60 spinning mills idle. The present negotiations on the workers' application for a shorter working week would further reduce production if agreement was reached to reduce the number of hours worked.

Meanwhile workers in many other industries in Lancashire are pressing their claims for a 40 hour week. At a demonstration at Trafford Park, near Manchester, 10,000 engineering workers employed by Metropolitan-Vickers passed a resolution supporting the T.U.C. demand for a 40 hour, five-day working week, and until that was attained urged the immediate abolition of Saturday morning work.

Housing Hold-Up

To avoid a house-building hold-up during bad weather conditions a number of revolutionary ideas are being examined by Lancashire building experts. One proposal is to erect portable screens and covers on building sites to protect brick laying from frost. Other suggestions for speeding up building include the introduction of new machine hand tools such as the portable brick hoist, driven by a 3-horse power engine the mechanical wheelbarrow and the all-purpose electric hand drill.

These suggestions have been posted up at nearly 1,000 building jobs in the North West alone.

District heating on new housing estates is already being installed at Flixton. When finished the scheme will give central heating and constant hot water for 1,500 dwellings as well as to schools and other public buildings. The system is to be introduced on the Manchester Corporation estate at Nylenshaw, and arrangements have been made for representatives of other local authorities to inspect the houses. In the majority of the houses to be equipped with the new heating system, there will be only one ordinary fire place, in the living room.

Big Property Deal

A big property deal has just been completed in Manchester. A large block of buildings fronting Market Street, and bounded by New Brown Street, Swan Lane and Pool Street is involved and the price is said to be in the region of £100,000. The purchasers are the Management Committee of the Pension Fund of an industrial concern who have bought the property as an investment. Another block on the opposite side of Market Street, near Spring Gardens and including the Rainbow Hotel, is to be put up for auction in November. Manchester Corporation and other Lancashire municipalities are watching the sales with keen interest. Properties which change hands at greatly enhanced prices are almost certain to have their rate assessments increased.

The squabble between the BBC and the Halle Society over broadcast fees continues. The Halle have asked for a fee of £200 for each of ten concerts to be broadcast, and on the other hand the BBC are prepared to pay £150 a concert, and to broadcast between 12 and 15 concerts. The negotiations have been going on since July, and so far it looks as if listeners are going to be deprived of hearing this winter's season under the conductorship of John Barbirolli.

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"BLACK COAT" TRIAL

Bucharest, Nov. 13.

The indictment read to 90 members of the so-called Black Coat Organisation accused of plotting against the present regime in the trial for rebellion and armed insurrection speaks of possible war between Russia and the Western Powers which, it contends, some of the defendants had expected to occur last June.

One of the defendants, General Aurel Aldea, former Minister of Home Affairs, is specifically charged with delivering translations of public documents to agents of a foreign power, allegedly the United States.—United Press.

NARCOTICS CHECK UP

Tokyo, Nov. 13.

The U.S. Health and Welfare authorities to-day launched a nationwide check-up aimed at controlling the distribution of drugs, to stabilise prices and stamp out drug addicts.

SCAP also ordered that the transfer of drug stocks presently owned by doctors, hospitals, dentists, and veterinary surgeons to wholesale houses must be completed by December 15. Thereafter small controlled amounts will be released to hospitals at stabilised prices.—United Press.

NANKING RAPE TRIAL

Nanking, Nov. 13.

Two thousand seven hundred and forty cases of Japanese atrocities during the Rape of Nanking are being investigated in an effort to prosecute those responsible.

The cases included murder, rape and looting. Results of the investigation will be the basis of China's prosecution of top Japanese, including General Iwane Matsui, whose custody the Chinese Government is seeking. Gen Matsui, C-in-C of the Central China expeditionary force during the Rape of Nanking, is at present in Sugamo prison.—United Press.

CHUJI MACHIDA DIES

Tokyo, Nov. 13.

The death was announced to-day of Chuji Machida, former president of the Minseito Political Party and a Cabinet minister several times, at the age of 83.

Emperor Hirohito, resorting to traditional custom, sent grape wine to Machida when he learned of Machida's critical condition. In 1942 the Emperor granted Machida the highest honour of a peer within the Palace.—United Press.

SHIP LOSES RUDDER

Yokohama, Nov. 13.

It was revealed to-day that the Edwin C. Beechels, a 5,000-ton concrete freighter, lost its rudder 120 miles east of Japan and is being towed back with the U.S. destroyer Swenson standing by.

All the 41 hands were safely transferred to the steamer "Tradewind" which was en route from Yokohama to San Francisco.

The Beechels' original destination was Honolulu.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



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"Your father is pretending that he's dying for his health— he'd never admit it's his figure that's bothering him!"

LANCASHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By T. Weilding)

Both employers and workers in the cotton industry have been subjected to a spirited attack by Sir George Schuster, Chairman of the Cotton Working Report, who declared that even with existing labour and machinery output could be increased by 25 per cent.

Sir George, who had engagements in Manchester, Colno and Blackpool, asked at his Manchester press conference, if Lancashire was going to sleep. At present the industry was producing only 715,000,000 lbs of yarn a year compared with the pre-war output of 1,320,000,000 lbs.

It was only by improving production that they could increase wage standards and get the 40-hour week. In reply, Mr G. A. Barnes, President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd said Sir George spoke without adequate knowledge of the position and invited him to meet the Federation.

There was a serious shortage of yarn, he added, and mills were able only to operate on approximately 70 per cent of productive capacity, and there were still 60 spinning mills idle. The present negotiations on the workers' application for a shorter working week would further reduce production if agreement was reached to reduce the number of hours worked.

Meanwhile workers in many other industries in Lancashire are pressing their claims for a 40 hour week. At a demonstration at Trafford Park, near Manchester, 10,000 engineering workers employed by Metropolitan-Vickers passed a resolution supporting the T.U.C. demand for a 40 hour, five-day working week, and until that was attained urged the immediate abolition of Saturday morning work.

Housing Hold-Up

To avoid a house-building hold-up during bad weather conditions a number of revolutionary ideas are being examined by Lancashire building experts. One proposal is to erect portable screens and covers on building sites to protect brick laying from frost. Other suggestions for speeding up building include the introduction of new machine hand tools such as the portable brick hoist, driven by a 3-horse power engine the mechanical wheelbarrow and the all-purpose electric hand drill.

These suggestions have been posted up at nearly 1,000 building jobs in the North West alone.

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SPECIAL TIMES QUEEN'S At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

Darryl F. Zanuck's WILSON
in Technicolor
DIRECTED BY HENRY KING • WRITTEN FOR THE SCREEN BY LAMAR TROTTI
ALEXANDER KNOX • GERALDINE FITZGERALD • CHARLES COBURN • THOMAS MITCHELL • RUTH NELSON • SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE • VINCENT PRICE • WM. EYTHE • MARY ANDERSON
The Best of 1945's "Best Ten"!
NEXT CHANGE
Hear ALICE FAYE singing that ever-popular "YOU'LL NEVER KNOW" the theme song in

"HELLO, 'FRISCO, HELLO"
in Technicolor
Starring ALICE FAYE • JOHN PAYNE • JACK OAKIE

ALHAMBRA
SHOWING TO-DAY 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
WARZAP AND THE AMAZONS
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
JOHN JOYCE • SHEFFIELD
Most Amazing of All Tarzan Adventures!
When evil white men assault the forbidden forest city of the beautiful warrior maidens!

ORIENTAL
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 P.M.
A GRAND MUSICAL WITH NEW SONG HITS!
HOLIDAY TAX
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
THEY GET ALONG LIKE DYNAMITE AND A BLOW TORCH!
BRIAN DONLEVY • MIRIAM HOPKINS
PRESTON FOSTER in "A GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK"
SMOOTH, SILK SATAN IN A TOP HAT!
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
NEXT CHANGE
"SALOME, WHERE SHE DANCED"

PURGE IN JAPAN
Chinese Delegate Urges Re-Examination of Cases

Tokyo, Nov. 13. The Chinese delegate to the Allied Council for Japan, Mr. Yoon Shun, told the Council to-day that he thought it may be advisable to establish an organ to re-examine the records of those Japanese already purged from the government so that they can resume public service when qualified.

He told the Council that if there was any doubt about the qualification of members of the Diet—as suggested by Soviet delegate Lt. Gen. Kuzma Dorevayko—their records should be examined in the light of Gen. MacArthur's January 4 purge directive.

British delegate W. MacMahon said supported "fully" Mr. Shen's idea to review the records of some of those already purged.—United Press.

JAPANESE SENTENCED
Yokohama, Nov. 13. The military tribunal to-day sentenced Sanojo Fujii to five years in prison for beating a POW, Pvt. James W. Halbert.

Fujii was the 110th man to face the Eighth Army atrocity commission.—United Press.

Sl

SHIPPING NEWS

Arriving To-day
Yen Tai (C.M.S.), from Shanghai, West Point.
Tainan (M & B), from Bangkok, Saigon, Swatow, West Point.
Aala (East Asiatic), from Europe via Suez, Kowloon, Hong Kong.
Joplin Victory (U.S.), from Los Angeles, San Francisco.
Zoochow (B & B), from Java ports.
Sailing To-day
Hellephong (B & B), for Chinwangtao, Vancouver, 4 p.m.; Kowloon, 5 p.m.
Promiss (W. H.), for Bangkok, 4 p.m.; Suez, 5 p.m.
Joplin Victory (U.S.), for Swatow, Foochow, 4 p.m.; Douglas Wharf, 5 p.m.
Jian Yang (B & B), for Shanghai, 4 p.m.
Empress of Australia (Mac Mac), for Straits, U.K., Kowloon Wharf.
HMS Heron, for Yokohama.

Yugo-Slav Fear Of Invasion

Lake Success, Nov. 13.
Yugo-Slavia charged to-day that "enemy forces are forming in refugee and displaced persons' camps of Europe ready to invade our country."

The Yugo-Slav delegate, Lede Matten, told the United Nations Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee "there are major international acts of war against my Government." He said the refugee camps were "centres of enemy activity for persons whose sole purpose is to wage war against Yugo-Slavia... to march with arms into Yugo-Slavia."

Matten's speech followed the Russian demand for UNO investigation of the conditions in refugee and displaced persons' camps in the American and British occupation zones of Germany. The Yugo-Slav delegate spoke after the Committee refused to refer to a sub-committee the Yugo-Slav amendment to the proposed constitution of the international refugee organization that would let a State block resettlement of refugees in a neighbouring State which was not the country of their origin. Matten said "We have to vote here on whether the birthplace of a new world war exists," and added that if the Committee voted against his amendment the "Yugo-Slav Government might have to voice its protest."

Meanwhile, the United States delegation indicated it would oppose UNRRA Director LaGuardia's plan for a \$400,000,000 food fund to continue the work of UNRRA after December 31. This followed the view expressed by Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson in Washington to-day that world relief henceforth should be handled on a national rather than an international basis.

The United States delegation also named a committee to draft a formal statement of the United States opposition to the proposals to break diplomatic relations with Franco Spain.—United Press.

U.S. Opposition To Setting Up Of UNRRA Successor

Washington, Nov. 12.
Mr. Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State, to-day emphatically voiced American opposition to the setting up of a US\$400,000,000 World Emergency Food Fund or any international agency to replace UNRRA.

He told the press that the emergency situation had passed and that it was no longer necessary to have an elaborate international relief agency to supply nations with material. He pointed out that most of the nations asked by UNRRA were now on their feet, emphasizing that those countries who required foreign exchange for imports could make such arrangements with the supplying nations.

Mr. Acheson said that the United States would examine sympathetically any application for relief funds but cautioned that Congressional approval of any grants or loans would be required. It may be recalled that the State Department acknowledged Austria, Greece, and Italy as countries requiring financial assistance when UNRRA terminated.

Mr. Acheson said that the return of barges to Yugo-Slavia by the United States did not mean a change in America's Danubian policy. He added that the United States would continue to insist on free navigation on the Danube.—Central News.

U.S. Warship's Courtesy Visit To European Ports

Edinburgh, Nov. 13.
The United States 6,000-ton anti-aircraft cruiser Spokane, flagship of the American 12th Fleet, continuing her series of courtesy visits to European ports, left to-day for Oslo. The cruiser, which had been in Edinburgh since early November, will be the first American warship to visit Oslo since July when the cruiser Houston and two destroyers were there. She will remain at the Norwegian capital from November 16 to November 19. She will then visit Copenhagen from November 20 to November 23.

Admiral Richard L. Conolly will not be aboard. The Spokane will be commanded by Capt. L. E. Crut, Jr.—United Press.

FINNISH SOVIET TRADE TALKS

London, Nov. 13.
A Finnish trade delegation, headed by the Foreign Minister of Commerce, arrived in Moscow to-day, reports the Moscow radio.—Reuter.

French Warned Of Serious Economic Situation

Paris, Nov. 13.
The French Cabinet was told to-day by its Finance Minister, M. Robert Schumann, that serious economic and other financial measures must be adopted before Christmas to safeguard national currency, it was learned from reliable sources to-night.

M. Schumann was understood to have told his colleagues at the Cabinet meeting to-day that the situation could not wait until the new parliament following the election of the Second Chamber and of the President of the Republic—was able to deal with the budget.

Until Christmas Eve, the present Assembly has full powers, then the new constitution comes into force, but the new parliament will not be in the position to function until mid-January at the earliest and next year's budget could not be voted before the latter part of February.

M. Schumann wants temporary credits to be voted for three months to incorporate big economies on the civil service and army expenditure as well as Government subsidies to railways and wheat.

His proposals were understood to include the suppression of the Ministers of Food and Information.

The Cabinet decided to-day that M. Georges Bidault would hand in his resignation as Prime Minister to the doyen of the Assembly, Communist Deputy Marcel Cachin, on the day the Assembly meets for the first time.

After appointing the Speaker and other officials, the Assembly will nominate the new president-prime minister to remain in office until the new constitution comes into full force in January.

It can do this either by re-electing M. Bidault or by electing a new one. The latter would be a new premier—who might be M. Bidault or some other party leader—who would form a government based on the respective parties' strength resulting from Sunday's elections.

Lobby reports credited M. Bidault with favouring the immediate constitution of a new government on the basis of the new Assembly. If he were elected to form this it was understood that it would be on the broadest basis, excluding only the extreme Right-wing Republican Party of Liberty.

Other ministers were credited with favouring the present cabinet acting as "caretaker" until the full parliament meets. The Assembly meets on November 28.

CEASE-FIRE IGNORED

(Continued from Page 1)

said to be moving toward the Anting area, 21 miles south-east of Peiping. The reports were believed to be the most significant since President Chiang Kai-shek's cease-fire said Government forces would fight only to defend present positions.

Other reports said the Communists above the Great Wall carried out a surprise attack on Palmotze, 100 miles north-west of Mukden, and also were attacking in the Fulingchun area, 48 miles north-west of Changchung.

Another dispatch said the Communists in an attempt to blow open communications between Shanai and Shensi counter-attacked Chaocheng and Hungtung in the southern sector of the Tatung-Puehow railway as well as Hsishien in the northern sector. Chaocheng is 120 miles south-west of Taiyuan and Hungtung is 100 miles to the south-west. Hsishien is 38 miles north of Taiyuan.

The official Central News said the Nationalists have halted all operations in east Shantung, but the "Ta Kung Pao" said the Communists were evacuating machinery and supplies from Chefoo in preparation for a retreat.—United Press.

SUICIDE IN GAOL

Bedford, Nov. 13.
A week ago, 19-year-old Derek Broadly told the judge at his preliminary hearing on charges of housebreaking, he tried to commit suicide once before in prison.

Last night in Bedford Gaol, he hanged himself.—United Press.

SPIED FOR SOVIETS

Frankfurt, Nov. 13.
Walter C. Kaczmarek, has been found guilty of violating three minor Military Government regulations and given three years in prison, it was learned yesterday.

Kaczmarek was arrested in March as an alleged leader of a ring spying for the Soviets. The charges on which he was found guilty included forming an illegal group called Freize Deutschland, using disguised language to agents and making subversive statements.

He had been held incommunicado but the 14 others arrested with him have been released.—United Press.

Hollywood Homes Bombed By Strikers

New York, Nov. 13.
Homes were bombed in the bitter Hollywood film strike as Government requested a postponement of the critical negotiations aimed at averting a nationwide walkout in the soft coal fields.

In the third major labour development, the CIO Packing House Workers' Union directed its members to prepare within two weeks to strike against the nation's meat industry.

Hollywood police said to-day that a home-made bomb blasted the home of a non-striking technician and all-filled bottles bombarded the homes of two other workers.

At Chicago, Mr. Ralph Heekin, President of the Packing House Workers' Union sent a directive to all locals informing them that the results of the negotiations with the "Big Four" packers began last August "leave no alternative but to implement the plans for strike action."

The Secretary of Interior, Mr. J. A. Krug, postponed the coal bargaining session of mine chief John L. Lewis forcing delay until to-morrow. Only 48 hours before Mr. Lewis claimed he could serve notice to terminate the contract within five days.—United Press.

SMUTS' REJECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

formed the United Nations of the policy which it advocates, and has given the United Nations the opportunity to comment before putting into effect the wishes of the people for whom they are responsible.

"We heard strong criticism of the South African Government's proposals. Before stating the opinion of the United Kingdom delegation upon them, I would put it to the Committee that credit is due to the South African Government for expressing their own opinion at all. The United Kingdom delegation hope this action of the South African Government will be received in spirit of sympathy and with understanding of the problems, with which they are faced."

"I say again that in the opinion of the British Government the measures taken by the South African Government to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of the territory, native and European, as practicable and there is no reason to doubt the results as genuine wishes of the people."

"We have heard a great many charges against the Government of South Africa. The South delegation can speak for itself on these matters. But as I understand it if effect is given to the proposals of the South African Government there is no question of transferring the inhabitants to a totally new system of administration or to new conditions or regulations."

"The inhabitants of South-west Africa have lived under South African rule for over 30 years, ever since that day in 1915 when they were first liberated from German rule. For nearly 20 years of that period the reports of the mandatory power were examined by the permanent mandate commission—a body of impartial experts drawn from many countries represented in this room to-day."

"If conditions in South-west Africa were humiliating or intolerable, as we are asked by implication to believe, it is likely these experts would not have censured South Africa from Germany."

"On the contrary, their reports on South-west Africa are almost uniformly favourable. I dare say improvements could be made in South-west Africa, but I dare say they could be made in any other country too. This South African Government, who had 25 years' experience in administering South-west Africa, has come to the conclusion, after full consideration, that will be the best interests of the inhabitants of South-west Africa—I repeat in the interests of the inhabitants—not to place the territory under trusteeship, but bring it into a closer and formal association with the Union."

"The inhabitants of the territory with 25 years' experience of South African rule as a mandated territory, Europeans by a unanimous vote and natives by an overwhelming majority, voted for incorporation and against any other system of administration. In the face of these facts and in the face of the principle of self-determination, is the United Nations to gild the wishes of the people themselves? In the information before us, the British Government support the proposals of South Africa regarding South-west Africa."

Gen Jan Smuts then gave South Africa's answer to the Indian delegation's charges of racial discrimination in South Africa and South-west Africa.

After referring to the recent communal clashes in India, Gen Smuts told the committee: "One does not like to refer to painful matters, but at least the Indian delegate should be the last person to throw stones at others and make charges of racial discrimination against any other country."

Moreover, the Indian delegate knows well enough if the present restrictions on Indian immigration to the Union were lifted, scores of thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands of Indians—would be only too glad to escape from their own country and settle in the Union, notwithstanding discrimination, which he alleges. I speak not in anger, but in pain and sorrow, and in deep

Rebel Socialist MPs Challenge Britain's Foreign Policy

London, Nov. 13.
Forty-one British Socialist Members of Parliament late to-night challenged the British Socialist Government's foreign policy. Earlier in the day they had been seriously rebuked by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and the President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, for putting down an amendment to the King's Speech—normal procedure for voicing criticism of the Government's plans for the current session of Parliament.

The amendment criticised the foreign policy, and late to-night 41 Members met in the House of Commons Committee Room and unanimously decided to stand firm and leave their critical amendment and their names on the Order Paper.

For some time, a climb-down by the dissidents was regarded as a certainty, but nothing of the kind happened. It now seems that not one of the Members of Parliament who signed the amendment has gone back on his or her decision.

It constitutes a direct challenge to the Government, and if the amendment to the King's Speech were carried by vote in Commons it would be regarded as a censure motion and would mean immediate resignation of the Government.

Critics look upon their action to-night as a demonstration of great importance, attached to the foreign policy of Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister.

The amendment expresses urgent hope that the British Government will regret its conduct of international affairs so as to afford the utmost encouragement to and collaboration with all nations and groups striving to secure full

Education of British Boys In Rhodesia

London, Nov. 13.
Twenty boys aged between eight and fourteen from all parts of Britain are leaving on Sunday for Southern Rhodesia where they will be educated at Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College at Induna near Bulawayo.

The boys have been selected from families in which financial circumstances are such as to offer limited opportunities for future advancement.

Other contingents, totalling 700 scholars, will follow, the expenses being paid by the Rhodesian Government.—Reuter.

sympathy with India's suffering millions, but no less in deep gratitude for the people of South Africa.

"South Africa is still a peaceful, well-behaved and well-ordered country, free from these violent internal antagonisms, and it is the policy of the Union Government to keep it so. It is to prevent such conditions of social clash arising in South Africa, where so many different cultures and colours come together, that the Union is doing its best on fair, decent and wise lines to keep the different elements as much as convenient and possible apart and away from unnecessary inter-mixture, and so prevent bloody affairs like those in India, or the pogroms we read of in other countries."

"We are honestly trying to find a human way of life for the racially, socially and culturally mixed community, where different sections might dwell along the side of each other in peace and with comparative goodwill. The Union Government is confident that the inhabitants of South-west Africa will recognise the implementation of the wishes of the inhabitants of South-west Africa—course both prescribed by the Charter and dictated by the best interests of the inhabitants."

"If, however, the Assembly does not agree that the wishes of the inhabitants should be implemented, no other course is left to the Union Government but to abide by the declaration it made at Geneva that it would continue to administer the territory as heretofore as an integral part of the Union and do so in the spirit of the principles laid down in the mandate."

"I am sure that in reply to the debate which has taken place in this committee on the statement I made to it. Especially do I claim the right to be heard in reply to the allegations which have been made on behalf of the Indian delegation. It is significant that the speech of the Indian delegate was an indictment—not of the native administration by the Union Government, but of the Union's internal native policy in the Union itself. This is significant as showing that the Indian delegation could not make such charges in respect of South-west Africa. With the reports of the mandate commission over a long series of years before him, he could not scan material in them on which to base his attack on the Union Government as a mandatory power."

Well-Satisfied
"He knows and all those conversant with facts know that the mandates commission between 1922 and the outbreak of the war were on the balance well satisfied with the administration of South-west Africa. He has seen, therefore, fit to go out of his way to attack the Union of South Africa because of its internal native policy in the Union itself. I need not point out that the Great Powers at the Paris Peace Conference, who entrusted a new mandate to the Union, knew the facts and were well acquainted with the

weather such as must be expected in these waters during winter, the risk of foundering is seriously increased.

"As an example I would draw the House's attention to the ss San Dimitrio which arrived in Paleside waters on November 1 carrying 1,400 illegal immigrants.

"Even in the conditions obtaining at the time the San Dimitrio was extremely lucky to reach port in this state. A sudden deterioration in weather would assuredly have made her capsize. The Royal Navy has the unenviable task of going alongside, boarding and arresting these ships under way.

"Every case is taken to avoid damage and danger to the ships but it is impossible to guarantee that a serious accident may not occur for which, His Majesty's Government can accept no responsibility. Indeed the responsibility must rest on those who endanger the lives of people whom they persuade to embark on these extremely hazardous journeys."—United Press.

Haganah-Leumi Talks
Jerusalem, Nov. 13.
The United Press reliably learned to-day that a three-day consultation among commanders of the Haganah, the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern group resulted in a gentlemen's agreement to avoid open clashes, but that the Haganah was still pledged to curb the activities of extremists by all means short of direct fighting.—United Press.

Union's native policy and nothing in that policy deterred them from entrusting the mandate to the Union. They did not consider South Africans unfit and untrustworthy to be given the mandate as the Indian delegation now considers them. Nor did the mandates commission, on which South Africa was not represented, so consider them. If there is any substance in the charge, South Africa would surely never have received the mandate, or continued to hold it to the end.

"The committee will prefer to follow the Great Powers and the mandates commission rather than the Indian Government, who has grievances of its own quite apart from this matter against the Union of South Africa, and thus is not a disinterested party. I should, however, not pass by in silence the allegations made by the Indian delegate against the Union in its internal native policy. He speaks as an eyewitness, but presents an entirely prejudiced, one-sided and distorted picture of the situation in the Union. This, perhaps, is based on ignorance as well as prejudice. Did he ever visit the native territories? If so, he has neglected to tell the committee they are locally self-governing either through their tribal institutions or through their own democratically elected councils. He forgets to mention the natives' union have their own elected representatives in the Union Parliament, who are universally recognised as distinguished protagonists of native interests, who have made effective contributions in the promotion of the welfare of their constituents," concluded General Smuts.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow when the speakers will be Mexico, Denmark, India, France, Canada and Syria.—Reuter and United Press.

JEWISH REFUGEES

(Continued from Page 1)

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Jerusalem, Nov. 13.
The United Press reliably learned to-day that a three-day consultation among commanders of the Haganah, the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern group resulted in a gentlemen's agreement to avoid open clashes, but that the Haganah was still pledged to curb the activities of extremists by all means short of direct fighting.—United Press.

Union's native policy and nothing in that policy deterred them from entrusting the mandate to the Union. They did not consider South Africans unfit and untrustworthy to be given the mandate as the Indian delegation now considers them. Nor did the mandates commission, on which South Africa was not represented, so consider them. If there is any substance in the charge, South Africa would surely never have received the mandate, or continued to hold it to the end.

"The committee will prefer to follow the Great Powers and the mandates commission rather than the Indian Government, who has grievances of its own quite apart from this matter against the Union of South Africa, and thus is not a disinterested party. I should, however, not pass by in silence the allegations made by the Indian delegate against the Union in its internal native policy. He speaks as an eyewitness, but presents an entirely prejudiced, one-sided and distorted picture of the situation in the Union. This, perhaps, is based on ignorance as well as prejudice. Did he ever visit the native territories? If so, he has neglected to tell the committee they are locally self-governing either through their tribal institutions or through their own democratically elected councils. He forgets to mention the natives' union have their own elected representatives in the Union Parliament, who are universally recognised as distinguished protagonists of native interests, who have made effective contributions in the promotion of the welfare of their constituents," concluded General Smuts.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow when the speakers will be Mexico, Denmark, India, France, Canada and Syria.—Reuter and United Press.

Executed For Extortion
Taipei, Nov. 13.
Capt Chung Chang-li, of the 70th Division, stationed in Taiwan (Formosa), was executed by a firing squad on Sunday after being found guilty by a court martial of extorting \$50,000 (Taiwan currency) from two residents.—Central News.

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Circled For Nine Hours To Use Up Petrol Stock

Prestwick, Ayrshire, Nov. 13.
After circling for nine hours 45 minutes to-day to use up its petrol, a four-engined British Overseas Airways Corporation Liberator, with its under carriage damaged, made a belly landing at Heathfield aerodrome, near Prestwick airport, this afternoon. The eight people on board escaped injury.

In charge of the air liner was Capt J. N. Wilson and sharing the long ordeal with him were other members of the crew and three members of the British Overseas Airways Corporation staff.

The Liberator took off for Montreal at 4.40 a.m. but almost immediately its under-carriage broke and the pilot could not operate the gear to lift one of the wheels. The flight was cancelled and a state of emergency declared at the airport, ambulances, doctors and fire engines being warned to stand by.

The plane normally carries 2,300 gallons of petrol and it flew round and round to use up the fuel before landing.

At 2.25 p.m. it made a belly landing and ambulances were sent away unneeded.—Reuter.

German Situation Worst Since The Capitulation

Hamburg, Nov. 13.
According to the British news service in Germany, Dr. Rudolf Amelunxen, Premier of Northern Rhine and Westphalia, said to-day that at no time since the capitulation of Germany had the economic situation been so difficult, the food situation so hopeless, the danger of epidemics so imminent and the possibility of disturbances of public order so great as now.

He was speaking at the opening of the provincial parliament of Schleswig-Holstein, where he said that many people received only 1,000 out of the official ration of 1,550 calories during recent weeks.

The provincial government and trade unions were of the opinion that the general situation was "highly critical," he said.

Dr. Amelunxen added that the provincial government, after examining the position, had decided to carry on with the "burden of office" for the benefit of the population, because it expected that within a very short time emergency measures would be taken to bring about a fundamental improvement.—Reuter.

Admission Of New Members To UNO

Lake Success, Nov. 13.
The Political Security Council to-day adopted an emancipated version of the Australian resolution by 29 to nine with six abstaining which originally would have vested in the General Assembly the "primary and final" responsibility in the admission of new members.

After a clear majority of speakers had turned against the Australian resolution as suggesting an attempt to revise the Charter, Australia's Paul Hasluck withdrew all but the first paragraph of his resolution, which simply calls on the Security Council and the General Assembly to appoint a joint committee to prepare rules governing the admission of new members which will be acceptable both to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

In the debate Russia's Gromyko lashed out at the "strange motives" of certain States in introducing resolutions tending to undermine the good relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly. We see in this resolution a determined attempt to set the General Assembly against the Security Council and vice versa."

RUSSIAN WHALING EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC

London, Nov. 13.
The Russians are to enter the Antarctic whaling picture for the first time in history, the Oslo correspondent of The Times reported to-day.

The correspondent wrote that Swedish machines had been installed in a Russian floating factory and that the Russians had repaired German catchers. Quoting informed sources the correspondent said the Russians were Antarctic bound next season. British Scandinavians, Japanese, Australians, New Zealanders, and North Americans all have announced plans for Antarctic whaling or exploration next season.—United Press.

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Jap Peace Envoy Sent When War Already Decided

Tokyo, Nov. 13.
Former Premier Tojo sent special ambassador Saburo Kurusu to Washington in November, 1941, on the same day in which an imperial conference gave the green light for a war with the United States and five days before the Japanese Navy marked December 8 (Tokyo time) as the day for the Pearl Harbour attack, according to prosecution evidence at the war crimes trial to-day.

Assistant prosecutor John W. Filby traced several last-minute Japanese war preparations made by side with the peace talks in Washington between Ambassadors Kurusu and Nomura and President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Hull.

Mr. Filby introduced numerous telegrams and one intercepted telephone conversation between the Japanese representatives in Washington and the Japanese Foreign Office. These documents showed that Japanese officials in Tokyo at the time were fully convinced concerning the almost hopeless prospects for peace.

One telegram, dated November 22, from Foreign Minister Tojo, now a co-defendant, warned both envoys that they must conclude an agreement before November 29 because "after that this is going to happen automatically."

An extract from the diary of Marquis Kido, former Lord Privy Seal, recorded that on November 26 the Emperor himself was convinced that war was practically inevitable.

Kido advised the Emperor to express his own opinion freely "so that he may never rue the day on which we were tempted to do such a thing."—United Press.

UNRRA Fishing Boats Coming To China

Sydney, Nov. 12.
Sixteen fishing vessels, manned by men of ten different nations, left Sydney to-day under the auspices of UNRRA for China, where they are urgently needed to replace the losses of fishing vessels during the war.

The ships, which formed a convoy under the New Zealand steam trawler, Tairā, were manned by 96 men, including Russians, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Poles, British, Australians, Canadians, Danes and Americans.

One of the crew, John Powell, of Sydney, is on his way to Shanghai to marry a Russian girl who nursed him there when he was with an American ship.—Reuter.

NO ANNEXATION OF SE AFRICA

(Continued from Page 1)

thine to oppose it, and I have no doubt that any person who seeks to devour South Africa will get a violent indignation.

Pandit Nehru assured the Assembly that the Indian Government will support the efforts of these non-Europeans to safeguard their own countries. He also revealed that East Africa was at present directly under the British Colonial Office and that the Indians have better rights of entry, of acquiring citizenship and property rights and status under the law in East Africa than in the Union of South Africa.—Central News.

NEW BULGAR GOVT.

Sofia, Nov. 12.
Communists will head the new Bulgarian Government after the resignation of the Georgiev Cabinet, which is expected on Wednesday or Thursday.

The new government again will be based on the Fatherland Front, including Communists, Agrarians, Socialists, Zveno and Radicals. Opposition parties will not participate.—United Press.

BANDITS IN GREECE

Athens, Nov. 12.
A violent flare-up of "bandit" activity was reported from Macedonia near Thessaly.

"Mountain rebels" reported to have clashed with Government forces since the week-end have damaged three bridges in the Classon area, cutting more communications between Lania and the port of Volo.—Reuter.

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